Table 3.—Late seismological reports. (Instrumental.)

Date. Character. Phase. Time. Period. Amplitude. Distance. Remarks. Date. Character. Phase. Time. Period. Amplitude. Distance. Remarks.	
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Canada, Toronto, Dominion Meteorological Service.

Lat., 43° 40′ 01″ N.; long., 79° 23′ 54″ W. Elevation, 113.7 meters. Subsoil: Sand and clay.

Instrument: Milne horizontal pendulum, North. In the meridian.

Tostrumental constant ... 18. Pillar deviation, 1 mm, swing of boom=0.59"

Instrumental constant18. Pillar deviation, 1 mm. swing of boom=0.59".									
1915. Nov. 1		iPiSiLLLLL	8 00 00						
		L	8 32 43 Trailers and F merg into succeedin quake.						
1		Sor L. iL M C Cor M. L F	10 07 42 *300						
18		L L M	4 56 06 rents.						
21		S L M F?	0 30 54 well-marked earth 0 31 48 *5,900 quake. Origin to						
22		L	5 46 48 *100 Gradual thickening 5 48 24 Doubtful as to being seismic.						
26		P? S or L. L M F	19 29 12 well defined. 19 31 18						
26			Air currents from 20 22m0=to 20h 40m30=						
30		S? L M F	5 03 12 P possibly not re 5 06 54 corded. S doubtful 5 09 00 *\$00 may be a long wave						

Lat., 48° 24' N.; long., 123° 19' W. Elevation, 67.7 meters. Subsoil: Rock.

Instruments: Wiechert, vertical. Milue horizontal pendulum, North. In the meridian.

Instrumental constant. 18. Pillar deviation: 1 mm. swing of boom=0.54".

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			·	i		
1915.	1		H, m, s.	Sec.	μ	μ	Km.	
Nov. 1	<u> </u>	F ?	7 34 00 7 42 42		····	[<i></i>	7,280	
		is?	7 46 30	12-13				
	!	L	7 46 30 8 00 54	18-24				
		M	8 04 54	30	*3,500]		
		ь	11 10 06	[• • • • • • •		
18		Р	4 41 48		i	 .		
	1	L	4 44 18					
		M	4 44 48 4 49 18		*100			
		*	2 40 10					
20		P	15 38 54					
		M	15 39 54		*100			
		F	15 41 24 15 42 54		*100			
21	,	Ρ	0 14 36				1,940	In southern California.
	1	T	0 17 54				!\	
		M	0 20 48 0 28 24					
		M	-0.25 18		*17,000			
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				V # 15(1)	.4 z.	!	i	
		P	0 14 42					
]	S_{τ}	0 18 00 0 20 48					
	[<i>Y</i>	0 23 36		238			
]	F.	1 17 00					
		_ 1						
22		ķ	5 42 06 5 43 30		*50	• • • • • •	'	
	i	1	טה פג כ					
23		P	10 52 42					Very doubtful as to
	1	L	12 54 12 12 54 12		*100			being seismie.
		F	12 56 42		*100			
	!						i	
26		L	19 45 12,			•		Light very unsteady.
	į 1	L	19 49 54				•;	Measurements doubtful. No rec-
	! .				:			ord from 19h 52m 30s.
	. :							lights off.
30		L	5 14 30					Measurements doubt-
30		Ĺ	5 24 18.		*50			ful, light flickered.
	l!					`		
				Trace	amplitud			
			•	- Free C	F-TIALIA			

CORRIGENDA.

Instrumental report, Harvard University, Monthly Weather Review, October, 1915: Page 525, column 2, line 1: October 11, 0? should be 19th, 33th, 23th. Page 528, column 1, June 23, Remarks for "short pre-phases" read: "Short period phases."

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.1

Rome, Dec. 6, 1915, via Paris, 5:10 a. m.

Earthquake shocks were felt at 2 o'clock the morning of the 5th in Latium, at Foli, Frosinone, Genna. Caprino, and Tivoli. There was neither loss of life nor damage of property. (Assoc. Press.)

Cairo, Ill., Dec. 7, 1915.

A severe earthquake shock lasting 90 seconds was felt here at 12:45 p. m. to-day. No damage was reported. (Assoc. press.)

Catania, Sicily. Dec. 17, 1915, 10:35 p. m.

Mount Etna is again showing considerable activity, emitting redhot lava which, streaming along the side of the mountain and melting

Reported by the organization indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

the snow, produces a wonderful effect, especially at night. In addition glowing cinders and smoke form an umbrella-shaped cloud above the volcano. (Assoc. Press.)

Guatemala City, Guatemala, Dec. 23, 1915.

There have been 20 severe earthquakes in Guatemala in the last two days. No serious damage has been reported. (Assoc. Press.)

San Salvador, Salvador, via Galveston, Texas, Dec. 29, 1915.

Another earthquake to-day has destroyed what was left standing of the city of Gracias in Honduras. The earthquake of Dec. 27th partly devastated the city, leaving a few buildings standing. Four thousand persons are made homeless by the destruction of the town. Most of them have come to Salvador, which is 70 miles southwest of Gracias. The shocks here, which began on the 27th, have continued at intervals ever since, but have not been nearly so severe as those in the country to the north and east. (Mexican cable to the New York Herald.)

Canada. Victoria, B. C. Dominion Meteorological Service.

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^{*} Trace amplitude.